1 T. L. Clingman, (S. R.) 2 Joseph P. Caldwell 3 Alfred Dockery 4 James T. Morehead 5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Compbell, (F. S.)
3 Hirram Bell
4 Berjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederjek W. Green
7 Nelson Barrere
8 John L. Tuylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweaters

2 Joseph R. Chandler 3 Henry D. Moore

1 George G. King

1 Daniei Wallace, (S. R.) 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 John McQueen, (S. R.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman

Virginia Wisconsi

Total thus far

Democratic majority thus far Democratic majority in 1849

Democratic gain - .

lowing is the result thus far:

Democratic States-20.

Alabams, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois,

Ohio, Pennsylvania South Carolina

Texas,

Virginia, Wisconsin,

Illinois, Indiana,

*R. H. Weightman, (del.)

12 John Welsh 13 James M. Gaylord 14 Alexander Harper 15 William W. Hunte 16 John Johnson

16 John Johnson 17 Joseph Cable 18 David K. Cartter 19 Eben Necton, (F. S.) 20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.) 21 N. S. Townshend

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTIVANIA.

mes 13 James Gamble
ler 14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhus
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 Carleton B. Curtis
S.) 24 Alfred Gillmore
10DE ISLAND.
2 Benjamin H.

nhobe istand. 2 Benjamin H. Thurston

5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. Will

1848

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Flutkner
2 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

3 12 16

143

115

Whig States-7.

118

- 90

A majority of the House is Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) -Free-soliers

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-

ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. whigs in Italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

| Term | ALABAMA | Expires | Lepting - 1855 Wm. H. Seward (F.S.) 1855 Hamilton Fith - 1857 NEW JERSY.
- 1855 Jacob W. Miller - 1853 Robert F. Stockton - 1857 CALIFORNIA. DREAWARE. Presley Spruance --James A. Bayard -NORTH CAROLINA.

Willis P. Mangum - 1853
George E. Budger - 1855 Jackson Morton -Stephen R. Mallory GEORGIA.

John McP. Berrien - 1853 Salmon P. Chase(F.S.) 1855

Wm. C. Dawson - 1855 Benjamin F. Wade - 1857 - 1855 Benjamin F. Wode
- PERINSYLVANIX.
- 1857 Richard Brodhead, jf.
- RRODE ISLAND.
- 1853 John H. Cturke
- 1855 Charles T. James
- SOUTH CAROLINA.
- 1853 R. B. Rhett (S.K.)
- 1855 A. P. Buller (S.K.)
- TENNESSEE. James Whitcomb -Jesse D. Bright George W. Jones -Augustus C. Dodge RENTURKY.

Joseph R. Underwood

Henry Clay

LOUISIANA.

Sol. U. Downs (U.)

Pierre Soule (S.R.) Sam Houston Thomas J. Rusk VERMONT.
William Upham Solomon Flote -

Mississippi.

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote,

WISCONSIN. 1855 Isaac P. Walker - - 1855 1857 Henry Dodge - - 1857

John Davis - Chas. Summer (F.S.) -

(Whig.) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig.) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial dele-

gates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT.

John Bragg, (S. R.)

5 George S. Houston
6 W. R. W. Cobb James Abercrombie 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 4 William R. Smith ARKANHAS. 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) 3 C. F. Cleveland 4 O. S. Seymour

califonnia. 1 2 J. W. McCorkle 1 Edward C. Marshall 1 George R. Riddle 1 Edward C. Oabell 5 E. W. Chastain, (U. 6 Junius Hillyer, (U. 7 A. H. Stephens, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.) J W. Jackson, (S. R.)

6 Willis A. Gorman Graham N. Fitch Simuel Brenton William H. Bissell Willis Allen

2 Bernhardt Henn 1 Lincoln L. Clark KENTUCKY.
6 Addison While
7 Humphrey Marshall
8 John C. Breekinridge
9 J. C. Mason
10 R. H. Stanton 1 Linn Boyd 2 Benj. E. Grey 3 Presley Ewing 4 William T. Ward 5 James W. Stone

LOUISIANA. R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.) 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry 5 Ephraim K. Smart 6 *Israel Wishburn, jr.* 7 Thomas J. D. Fuller

William Appleton
Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.)
7 John Z. Goodrich
James H. Duncan
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.) James H. Du

4 B. Thompson 5 Charles Allen, (V. S.) 9 Orin Fowler 10 Zeno Scudder MARYLAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Coltman

4 Willard P. Hall 5 John S. Phelps

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jy 16—tf

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to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family, Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Contistian Statesman will be of the size of the to Literature and General Intelligence.

as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CRINISTAN STATESANA WILL be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TRIMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postumasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

\$2 00 1 00 5 00 10 00

Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
The first number of this paper may be expected to a
pear early in August, and it is desired that those who a
disposed to further its great objects, by their patronss
should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders a
communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Golee, will receive immediate attention. R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1831.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prespectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Polities, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Received. That we confictly and the circumstant of the circums

Minco, it was
Resolved, That we cordinly and earnestly recommend
the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of
African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16—
W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Sec.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet." the leading periodicals of Great British have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatles to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

The London Quarterly Review,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BERTISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER RESTREW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

BLEGWEGON'S EDITION MAGAINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Vestminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Webster, Wild Cat, and our Mexi-

During the past summer, the Secretary of State, neglecting his official duties at Washington, has been electioneering through the country, claiming to have "saved the Union, when he is himself more responsible than any other one man for baving fanned the flame of that agitation which has created all the danger to the Union. We refer to the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, which recently shook this Government to its foundation. We refer to his course and speeches on the Missouri question, and to the public meeting called together by him and others at the State-house in Boston, so far back as the 3d December, 1819, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to insert in any law for the admission of new States into the Union a prohibition of slavery. The record of the proceedings of that meeting says:

"After the report had been read, Alder Bradford, esq., rose and expressed his doubts of the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit slavery, although he had as great an abhor-rence of slavery as any other man. He was replied to by the Hon. Daniel Webster, who demonstrated very clearly the constitutional right of Congress to enact the prohibition, and ne strong expediency of exercising that right."

Nor is this all! Mr. Webster was appointed chairman of a committee of five, whose special duty it was to promote that agitation. Nor is this all! The report of the committee introducing the resolutions, of which Mr. Webster was the ablest, most distinguished, and controlling member, proclaimed without disguise the EXTIRPATION of slavery, in the following

" The EXTIRPATION of slavery has never ceased to be regarded as a measure deeply concerning the honor and safety of the United States."

We repeat, then, that no other one man bear so large a share of responsibility for that agitation, which has tended to loosen the bonds of this Union, and to arouse feelings of alienation, if not of enmity, between its different sections. For of all those, who have selfishly sought their own aggrandizement by such means, not one possessed his great talents and dangerous capacity for mischief:

"He, above the rest proudly eminent,

Yet he has been wandering through the country, claiming to himself the credit of having 'saved the Union," and making speeches for the Compromise, to catch votes, and get himself nominated for the Presidency. And while thus engaged, he has permitted that active and formidable chief, Wild Cat, to establish himself on the Texas frontier, and to open there a rendezvous and point d'appui for hostile savages and runaway negroes.

Now, here is something for the jocular Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. If he has been deceived n his expectation of being made Speaker by Mr. Webster's influence, let him look to this, and not annoy his late friend, the Secretary of State, with questions about Mr. Thrasher, whose matters have been previously attended to by a more reliable man than himself. But, lest Congress should pay no attention to a man who can deliberately utter, in his official character of Chairman of the most important committee of the House, the most dishonorable calumnies, and unblushingly retract them, with the miserable excuse that he "spoke jocularly," we hope that some other man, better entitled to the confidence of the country, will take measures to break up this nest of dangers.

THE REV. MR. GALLAHER, OF MISSOURI. We learn with peculiar pleasure that this able, zealous, and distinguished preacher has accepted an invitation from the First Presbyte rian church, 41 street, in this city, to supply the pulpit of that church, and that his service: in that position will commence to-morrow morning. Mr. Gallaher is one of the most efficient and instructive expositors of the written Word to whom we have ever listened.

The public mind seems as if it could scarcely

redit the fact that a respectable and innocenman, claiming to be a citizen of this great republic, should be seized, almost in sight of our shores, by the petty tools of the petticoat des-potism of old Spain, hurried through a sham trial, sentenced to an ignominious punishment, and shipped as a convict to the mines or galleys, without an act or a word from the government to prefent the outrage. We wonder that the country is not roused up from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, as the disgraceful fact comes in all its hideousness before its gaze. such outrages as this can be perpetrated by the authorities of the little dependancy of Cuba, who will be safe under the stars and stripes Who will dare to leave his native shores in pursuit of pleasure, health, or business, if there is no shield thrown around him by the arm of his own government? We look upon this act as one which should call forth the indignant denunciations of every lover of freedom and independence, and cause a demand upon the government of Spain for his instant release and he most ample atonement. Doubtless the cold party has emboldened this miserable despotism to the commission of this second outrage.

The Cuban Proclamation, out of deference to the petticont despotism of Spain and submission to the joint intervention of England and France, defamed the gallant Crittenden and his party as criminals banded together for purposes of robbery and plunder, and therefore beyond the pale of the laws of humanity.

So Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Barringer, labors to ostracise Mr. Thrasher, as follows:

"If the official account of the Spanish au- against me, with a full thorities be correct, Mr. Thrasher appears to as an American citizen.

have expatriated himself, and to have become, at under the authority and protection of that government, he would seem to have little right to set up against it any immunity founded on his original and native character of a citizen of the United States. There is no doubt that any one, who chooses to reside in a country, is bound to conform to its laws, and is amenable to its tribunals for their violation; the more especially if he has promised subjection and obedience to those laws, and taken an oath of allegiance to the sovereign power. Mr. Thrasher's friends insist that on his trial he was deprived of certain privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of our treaty with Spain of 1795. But it may be doubted whether, after having sworn allegiance to the Spanish government, he can longer claim he privileges and immunities of an American citizen.

Here is another instance of Mr. Webster's special pleading to sustain tyranny and contempt of treaties. There can be no doubt that, if any oath of allegiance to Spain was ever taken by Mr. Thrasher, it was that restricted and compulsory oath, which all Americans residing in Cuba are required to take. That oath, whenever taken, is taken subject to the treaty, and cannot deprive American citizens of the privileges and immunities secured to them by the treaty. Otherwise, Spain, in exacting that oath, commits a gross violation of the treaty. Well may it be asked, "Who is safe under the stars and stripes ?"

Yet with all this-and the affair of the Pronetheus staring us in the face-heedless of the disgrace and degradation of the American flag, truckling alike to the arrogance of England and the outrages perpetrated by the authorities of the tittle dependency of Cuba, Mr. Webster is presented by Mr. Choate, of Boston, and the London Morning Chronicle, to the American people as a candidate for the Presidency, and as "the person best fitted to take charge of our foreign relations,"

Mr. Thrasher to the American Consul. PUNTA PRISON, HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1851.

Allen F. Owen, esq., U. S. Consul, Havana:

DEAR Sin:—In a state of complete uncertainty as to the course my trial is taking, since the presentation to the Council of War of my solemn protest against judgment being entered without allowing me every fair and legal means of defence, (which I herein do most solemnly aver has not been allowed me, my nominal defender, or advocate, never having in any manner consulted with me as to the best line of defence to adopt, nor even asked what counter testimony I could bring forward, nor ever having consulted with my legal counsel as to points of law,) I find myself under the necessity, to secure justice, to request you to bring forward my rights as an American citizen, and to press with all due firmness upon the Government my complete non-amenability to the charge of trea son, which they bring forward against me; the incongruity of trying me by a court-martial in a time of profound peace, and the injustice of efusing to afford me a fair and free defence.

Beside the evident and well-known state of the law in regard to white colonization in this Island, by which domiciliatory letters are granted to foreigners, without affecting in any de-gree their allegiance to, and right of protection from, their own governments, and which do-miciliatory letters are essentially different in their nature from letters of naturalization, there exists in my own case a peculiar and significant fact, to which I beg leave to draw your attention, that you may bring it immediately before the government of this Island, and our own if

About the middle of August of last year, (1850,) I rented, as a matter of speculation, the paper entitled "Faro Industrial de la Ha-I presented to the censorship an editor, other than myself, and who was a Spanish subject, and undertook myself only the printing and publication of the paper. For reasons best known to the government, an order was issued by the Captain-General, (which I would present here, but I was refused a copy thereof by the officer who made it known to me,) by which order I was prohibited to publish any paper in the Island, unless I first took out letters of naturalization. Within the prescribed term, I replied to the order in a memorial, which I pre sented to the Captain-General, declining to take out letters of naturalization, and stating that I ceased to publish the paper, which from that time passed out of my bands.

In this proceeding you will perceive there is a decided recognition, on the part of the gov-ernment, of my entire want of allegiance to her Catholic Majesty, and of the complete validity of my rights as an American citizen, notwithstanding I possessed at that time the same domiciliary letters under which they now pretend to a right to accuse, try, and sentence me as a Spanish subject; and I have not since then, by any act, or by the operation of any known law, ost my rights of nationality and allegiance to the United States of America.

I state these facts from memory merely, being in durance, and without facile access to my papers; and I am not certain but that the terms of the order to which I have referred may not, in their wording, present the facts in a stronger

light even than what I have placed them. I call upon you, therefore, as Consul of the United States, and representative here of our common country and government, to bring these facts forcibly and urgently to the knowledge of the government of Cuba; to protest firmly and energetically against the infringement of the rights of an American citizen in my person, and the denial of justice to me; and to ask from the Captain-General that there be accorded to me a proper and sufficient time to make my deindifference manifested by our government to fence; that I be furnished with full copies of the butchery of the gallant Crittenden and his all the proceedings and evidence in my case, to which I am entitled by law and by treaty, and that I be freely furnished with copies of all documents that I may deem necessary to my perfect exculpation from the charges brought against me.

I must also request you to urge upon this government the incompatibility of considering me at one moment an American citizen, and at another a Spanish subject; the impossibility of my holding allegiance to two powers at the same moment; and that the government here, having viewed me in the light of a foreigner, and as not holding the allegiance of a Spanish subject, allow me to prosecute my exculpation and defence against the charges now lying against me, with a full recognition of my rights

From the information I can gather of the least for the time, a subject of the Crown of proceedings of the court in my case, I have Spain. He had chosen a new government and reason to fear a hasty and unjust decision a new home; and so long as he chose to remain against me; I would, therefore, respectfully urge upon you immediate and energetic action in my behalf.

Translate Manual Land

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, J. S. Theasner.

Letter from Mrs. Thrasher.

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1851. To His Excellency Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. HONORED SIR: The undersigned, mother of

Mr. John S. Thrasher, begs leave to call your attention to the following facts respecting her son. I would, in the first place, state that he was born in Portland, Maine, the native place of his parents, and is therefore an American citizen. On the 19th of October, while in the usual pursuit of his business, he was arrested and detained by the police, his property and papers seized, and on the 21st of said month he was placed in solitary confinement in the city prison, and on the 24th in a dungeon at the Punta Castle; and during all this time, until the 7th instant, I was not permitted to see him. On the 7th he was allowed to see his friends two hours in each day, when, to my surprise, he was not able to inform me of the cause of his arrest and imprisonment. On the 11th he was informed that on the following day he would be brought up for sentence. On the 12th a courtmartial assembled, consisting of seven military officers, one of them being the president, before whom the fiscal (prosecuting att'y) read the several charges against him, and without evidence. He not being present, but under a guard of sol-diers in another part of the building, did not hear the charges, or know their substance. After the reading, he was brought before the court and asked by the President what he had to say for himself in defence. To which he re-plied that he had been denied a copy of the charges, and had not been allowed counsel in his defence; that he had asked time to enable him to bring evidence to prove his innocence of all crimes or charges against him. But all in vain; and, after various questions were asked in an insulting manner, he was again sent to his dungeon, where, on the twenty-first, the fiscal, accompanied only by his clerk, appeared before the grating and read to him the sentence, approved by the Auditor of War, because "the criminal had done nothing to disprove the accusations against him," and signed by the Captain-General without remark. The sentence is "eight years' hard labor at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs," for the "crime of treason," (" delito de costs," for the "crime of treason," ("delito de infidencia.") He was then sent to the Moro Castle, and two days after, when I called on the Captain-General to ask that he might not be sent away while the illness of his father prevented his seeing him, I was abruptly told that he would sail in thirty six hours' time for Spain, and he has sailed this day for Cadiz in the ship Hispano Cubano, there to have his sentence put into execution. The undersigned most carnestly supplicates your Excellency, as the head of the government of my nation, to hearken to the entreaties of a mother, that justice may be done. I ask not for mercy; but that the rights of my son, an American citizen, may be promptly attended to, and that such instruc-tions be sent to our Minister in Spain and Con-sul at Cadiz as to procure his immediate release and his return to his country. My many years' residence here gives me a knowledge of Spanish character, and the indecent haste to send my son away before the arrival of steamers from the U. States adds to my fears of the consequences of even a few hours' delay; it having frequently occurred that, on a pardon or release being granted, it was pretended that the prisoner had died, or could not be found, and he was left to linger his life in a dungeon. I also beg that a copy of all the proceedings, which were denied prove he has been most unjustly dealt with, (as I firmly believe he has,) that there may be also demanded pecuniary satisfaction for the loss of his property and his business from this government, which, against treaty stipulations, has committed this gross outrage upon him, an American citizen.

I humbly ask your kind attention to this appeal, which I cannot make in person in conse quence of the illness of my husband. Having the fullest confidence that it will not be made in vain, I subscribe myself your Excellency's humble servant,

FANNY P. THRASHER

The Computing Telegraph is a wonderful affair, and Mr. Fuller is surprising the great men in this city with its workings. In response to some questions yesterday, he stated in less time than the questions could be prepared or the answers recorded, that the Rotunda of the Capitol, being 90 feet in diameter, would contain 2,830 persons, and allow each 24 square feet, or 18 by 18 inches. The Crystal Palace, he said, being 1,851 feet long, and 400 wide, with an additional acre to the transept or centre, measures 18 acres, and would contain at the same rate 347,000 persons upon the ground. The population of the globe, being estimated at 900,000,000, could stand upon forty square miles, or an area of six and 33-100 miles square. Ex-Gov. Monenead, of Kentucky, it is said,

will be Mr. Clay's successor in the United States Senate, should the latter resign his sent. MISS KIMBERLY, the American actress, has been playing to crowded houses in Baltimore. Miss K. pleased us well with her Shakspeare

readings a couple of years since. EFFECTS OF COLD WEATHER. -The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers are said to be tight near Philadelphia. Where is General George Sav-

age? AUSTIN GRAY, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, 7th street, is refurnishing his book and stationery store with every thing desirable in his line, whether for utility or ornament, including varicties of fancy articles especially adapted to the present season-though we design no punning upon the subject of presents. Husbands, fathers, lovers, friends, and all who would give acceptable gifts, should in the first instance give Mr. Gray a call. Young persons-even the little one in the cradle-will rejoice greatly

in many articles of Mr. Gray's selecting. "Struck by lightning," is the cant term used by thieves, &c., when arrested through infor-mation conveyed by telegraph.